SUGAR REPORTS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - COMMODITY STABILIZATION SERVICE
SUGAR DIVISION

WASHINGTON, D. C. JULY 1955 NO. 39

CONTENTS

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

MARKET REVIEW

Continued favorable weather contributed further to increases in sugar deliveries during June and the first half of July. Deliveries by primary distributors for United States consumption during June were 20 percent larger than in May. However, the increase this year was about one-fifth less than the average increase from May to June during the 1953-54 period. On the other hand, deliveries during the first 16 days of July were about 70,000 tons larger this year than last and about 64,000 tons larger than two years ago. Cumulative deliveries January 1 through July 16, 4,417,000 tons, were 116,000 tons larger than deliveries during the same period of 1954 and about 64,000 tons larger than those for the same period of 1953.

Beet processors delivered 881,000 tons of sugar during the first half of the year, 49 percent of their marketing quota. During the same period in 1954, they distributed 812,000 tons, 45 percent of their marketing for the year and, in 1953, 721,000, 41 percent. By July 16 of this year, their deliveries since January 1 totaled more than 1,000,000 tons. Pressure of beet sugar marketing during the balance of the year may be less than at any time since the start of the 1953 harvest. Importers of direct-consumption sugar delivered 329,000 tons of sugar during the January-June period, the largest amount in any post-war year, and about 57 percent of their anticipated deliveries for the year.

Refiners appear to have worked off their relatively large stocks of a few months ago. Month-end refiners' total stocks for the first four months of this year averaged 115 percent of deliveries of the then current month as compared with 105 percent in 1954 and 100 percent in 1953. After a decrease in the ratio of stocks to deliveries from 143 percent in April to 130 percent in May as contrasted with increases in the two preceding years, stocks at the end of June were only 90 percent of June deliveries of cane sugar as compared with 127 percent in 1954 and 111 percent in 1953. A part of this decrease is attributable to strikes at refineries. However, with increased sugar deliveries (547,000 tons of cane sugar in June, up 80,000 tons from May) and lower relative stocks, Atlantic and Gulf sugar refiners are reported to have purchased about 80,000 tons of raw sugar on one day, July 12. Beet sugar stocks, 703,000 tons, decreased 164,000 tons from the end of May to the end of June. Last year, the decrease was 122,000 tons and two years ago, 69,000 tons.

With a pickup in deliveries and a reduced stock position, raw cane sugar prices, duty paid New York, rose from an average of 5.95 cents in May to an average of 6.02 cents in June. The average price for June 1954 was 6.15 cents and for June 1953, 6.37 cents. However, with the price for the first time this year over 6 cents for any length of time, sugar refiners developed some temporary buying hesitancy and prices declined to about 5.95 cents on June 29 and to 5.90 cents on July 11. On July 12, the market regained its strength with the price of raw cane sugar rising to its June peak, 6.05 cents. By mid-July, sellers were seeking higher prices.

The quoted wholesale price of refined cane sugar at New York, 8.55 cents per pound, 100-pound bag basis, has remained unchanged since February 21. The list price for Eastern beet sugar has been 20 cents per hundred pounds less than cane sugar during the period. Due to the narrowing spread between raw and refined sugar, refiners have increased the price on many packages, but not on 100-pound bags, abolished the 10-cent allowance in the Chicago area, and reinstated prepay rates in that area, which has had the effect of increasing the delivered price.

On July 22 total sugar quotas for the continental United States were increased from 8,200,000 to 8,300,000 short tons. In taking the action, the Department indicated that while it is evident additional sugar was required within the quotas, it is still too early in the year to know whether consumption for the full year will approximate the 8,500,000 tons anticipated when the initial quotas were established on December 21, 1954. In view of strengthening demand and the present firm market situation, there is not presently need for the same degree of adjustment for price stimulus as existed earlier in the year.

Following the decline of the world market price below the 3.25-cent per pound minimum of the "zone of stabilized prices" of the International Sugar Agreement, prices ranged narrowly just below that minimum during the past month. On July 5 in response to the price decline, the Executive Committee of the International Sugar Council reduced export quotas from 90 to 85 percent of basic export quotas. Since Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Haiti declared that they would not use part of their quotas, a deficit proration to other exporting member countries had the effect of restoring part of the 5 percent cut so that the effective cut for countries able to export was 3 percent rather than 5 percent. The action of the Executive Committee did not result in any significant

price change. From July 6 to 13 the world price was quoted at 3.23 cents per pound, f.a.s. Cuba. On July 14 it returned to its 3.20-cent level of July 5, where it has remained through July 18.

SUGAR USED FOR DIRECT HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND FOOD PREPARATION IN THE HOME

It is believed that householders buy nearly all the sugar which is sold in consumer-size packages and that they buy little, if any, sugar in bulk, in 100-pound bags, or in the types of packages used by restaurants. Thus, an indication of the quantity of sugar used in the home for table and food preparation purposes may be gained from data showing primary distributors' sugar deliveries in consumer-size packages. About 42 percent of these packages are delivered directly to retailers by the primary distributors and the balance mostly through wholesalers who act as suppliers for retailers.

Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors in consumer-size packages were only 1.7 percent larger in 1954 than in 1949 (Table 1). This was a much smaller increase than the 14.3 percent increase in deliveries of sugar in other size containers, practically all of which is used by food processors, and also smaller than the increase in population, which was 8.4 percent.

Mere comparison between the initial and final year of the period tells only part of the story, however. If all six years of the 1949-1954 period are taken into account, an actual downward trend in consumer-size package deliveries appears--0.7 percentage point per year--accompanied by an annual 2.8 percentage point upward trend in deliveries in other containers (figure 1). The rate of growth for industrial use of sugar appears to be just about double that for population growth. On the other hand, the moderate downward trend in consumer-size package deliveries indicates that use of sugar in the home on a per capita basis is declining at a rather sharp rate--about 2 percent per year.

It should be noted that consumer-size package deliveries fluctuated widely about the trend (figure 1). However, the downward direction of the trend was confirmed by additional analysis not based upon a mathematical computation. The slope of the trend, of course, may change with the passage of time. Consumer-size package deliveries, by coincidence, fell in the odd and rose in the

Table 1.-Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors, 1949-1954

Year	Deliveries in Consumer size packages (less than 100 pounds)	Deliveries in Other size packages (100 pounds or more) 1/	Total 2/	Population excluding Armed Forces overseas
	1,000 short tons, raw value			1,000
1949	2,887	4,439	7,326	148,665
1950	3,077	4,952	8,029	151,234
1951	2,707	4,723	7,430	153,384
1952	2,792	5,029	7,821	155,761
1953	2,736	5,403	8,139	158,320
1954	2,936	5,075	8,011	161,183
	Percentage of 1949-1954 average			
1949	101.1	89.9	94.0	96.1
1950	107.7	100.3	103.0	97.7
1951	94.8	95.7	95.3	99.1
1952	97.8	101.9	100.4	100.6
1953	95.8	109.4	104.4	102.3
1954	102.8	102.8	102.8	104.2

1/ Mostly sugar for industrial use.

2/ This is the total shown by primary distributors for deliveries of sugar by type or business of buyer, converted in the Sugar Division, CSS., into thousands of tons, raw value. It equals about 97 percent of total deliveries of sugar by primary distributors.

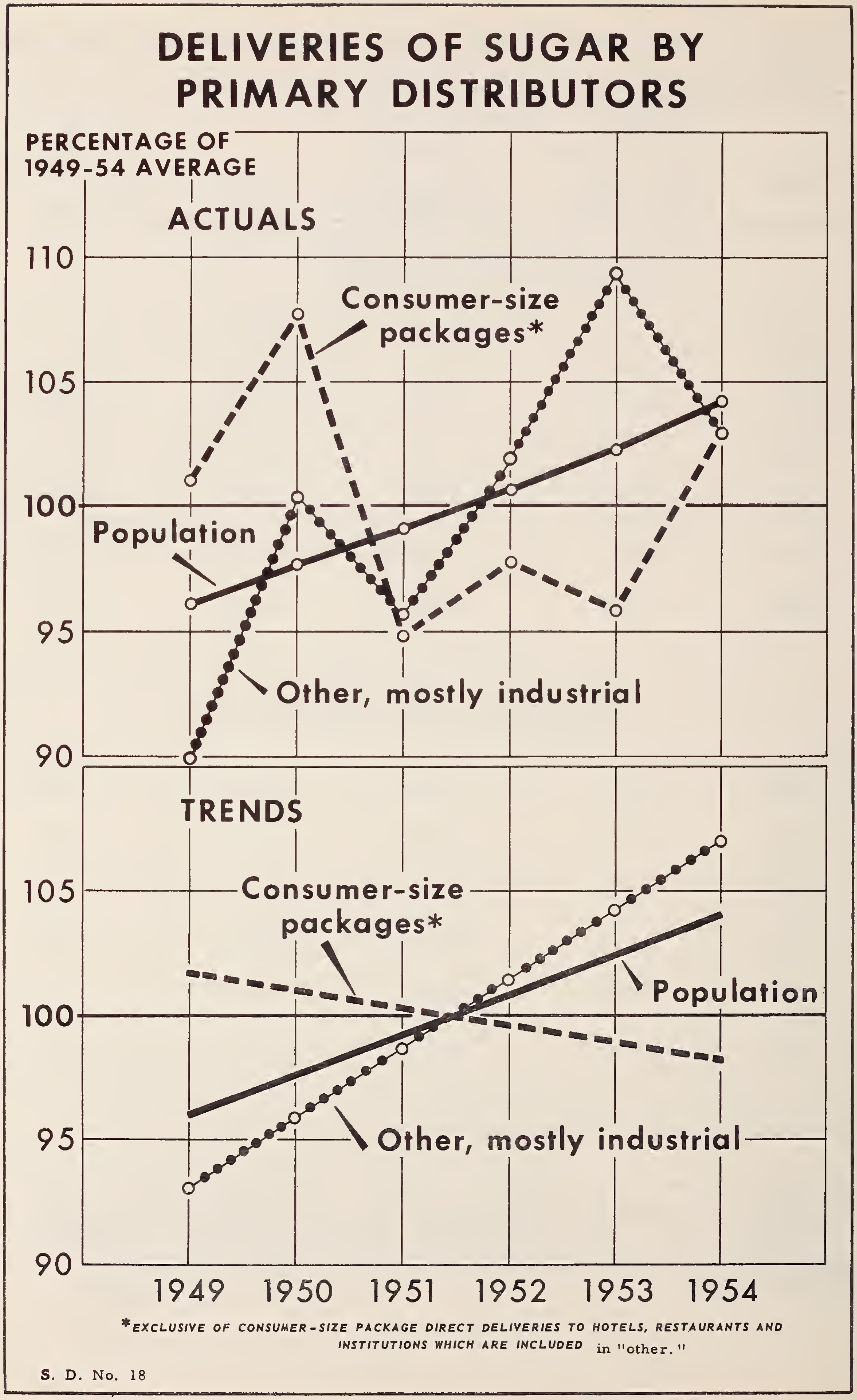
DELIVERIES OF SUGAR BY PRIMARY DISTRIBUTORS
PERCENTAGE OF 1949-54 AVERAGE
ACTUALS
110
105
100
95
90
Consumer-size packages*
Population
Other, mostly industrial
TRENDS
105
100
95
90
Consumer-size packages*
Population
Other, mostly industrial
1949
1950
1951
1952
1953
1954
*EXCLUSIVE OF CONSUMER-SIZE PACKAGE DIRECT DELIVERIES TO HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE INCLUDED in "other."
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FIGURE 1

even years during the period. Undoubtedly, this reflected the stocking or inventory decisions of housewives rather than actual changes in the consumption rate. Deliveries rose sharply in 1950 due to "hoarding," fell drastically in 1951 when consumers were using up hoarded stocks, and remained below the period's trend line through 1953.

The record for the year 1954 was extraordinary in several respects. Total primary sugar deliveries as reported according to type of buyer were 128,000 short tons, raw value, less than in 1953. Constructive deliveries of beet sugar at the end of 1953 amounted approximately to the difference between total deliveries in the two years. Thus, some of the sugar counted statistically as delivered in 1953 was physically delivered and consumed in 1954. At the end of 1954, constructive deliveries amounted to only about 40,000 tons. As far as is known, constructive deliveries were typically made in 100-pound bags or other delivery forms to industrial users. Industrial users in some locations also increased their physical stocks toward the end of 1953 because of strike threats. All these factors combined to bring about a very large volume of sugar deliveries in bulk or in large containers in 1953 and contributed toward the subsequent drop of this type of deliveries in 1954.

On the other hand, deliveries of consumer-size packages after falling slightly in 1953 below the 1952 level rose sharply in 1954. There was no depletion of retailers' inventories in 1953 nor restocking in 1954 to account for this change. Householders, on the other hand, may have and probably did deplete stocks in 1953 and replace them in 1954. One refinery, which is an important producer of consumer-size packages, was strikebound for several months in 1953. Because of that situation, some retailers may have bought sugar in 100-pound bags and resold loose sugar to householders, but probably to a very limited extent.

Deliveries of sugar in consumer-size packages by regions and by quarters, 1949 through 1954, are shown in Table 2. These are revisions of previously published figures. Beet sugar which accounts for one-fifth of all sugar deliveries makes up only about one-seventh of the total sugar deliveries in consumer-size packages. A number of beet sugar processors do not pack a complete line of sugar. Accordingly, their sales tend to gravitate to industrial users to a greater than average extent. During the 1949-54 period, beet sugar processors made about 24 percent of their average annual deliveries in consumer-size packages. Practically all of this was distributed in the North Central and Western

Table 2. -Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors in consumer-size packages (Revised) (1,000 hundredweight)

Region	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1949-54 average
				CANE SUGAR			
				First quarter			
New England	770	816	735	827	793	843	797
Middle Atlantic	2,200	2,381	2,306	2,403	2,472	2,406	2,362
No.Central & West	3,686	3,535	3,146	4,151	3,805	3,287	3,602
South	3,847	3,730	3,245	3,792	3,769	3,877	3,710
Total U.S.	10,503	10,472	9,432	11,173	10,839	10,413	10,471
				Second quarter			
New England	778	809	793	726	704	638	741
Middle Atlantic	2,516	2,732	2,561	2,589	2,178	2,070	2,441
No.Central & West	4,111	4,838	4,936	4,108	3,420	3,948	4,227
South	4,754	5,433	4,902	4,500	3,200	4,099	4,481
Total U.S.	12,159	13,812	13,192	11,923	9,502	10,755	11,890
				Third quarter			
New England	960	1,260	703	788	863	847	904
Middle Atlantic	3,027	3,876	2,286	2,588	2,981	2,987	2,958
No.Central & West	5,508	5,883	2,990	4,586	4,718	4,718	4,733
South	5,522	5,163	4,009	4,084	4,851	5,272	4,817
Total U.S.	15,017	16,182	9,988	12,046	13,413	13,824	13,412
				Fourth quarter			
New England	777	756	811	802	791	795	789
Middle Atlantic	2,317	2,097	2,375	2,388	2,378	2,373	2,321
No.Central & West	2,632	3,183	3,535	3,316	3,486	4,223	3,396
South	3,218	3,089	3,549	3,258	3,392	4,183	3,448
Total U.S.	8,944	9,125	10,270	9,764	10,047	11,574	9,954
				Calendar year			
New England	3,285	3,641	3,042	3,143	3,151	3,123	3,231
Middle Atlantic	10,061	11,086	9,528	9,968	10,009	9,836	10,082
No.Central & West	15,936	17,439	14,607	16,161	15,429	16,176	15,958
South	17,341	17,415	15,705	15,634	15,212	17,431	16,456
Total U.S.	46,623	49,581	42,882	44,906	43,801	46,566	45,727
				BEET SUGAR			
				First quarter			
No.Central & West	1,333	1,485	1,644	2,077	1,666	1,682	1,648
South	55	41	57	57	44	43	49
Total U.S.	1,388	1,526	1,701	2,134	1,710	1,725	1,697
				Second quarter			
No.Central & West	1,560	1,923	2,199	1,680	1,602	2,045	1,835
South	53	53	67	34	45	55	51
Total U.S.	1,613	1,976	2,266	1,714	1,647	2,100	1,886
				Third quarter			
No.Central & West	2,580	3,020	2,009	2,263	2,328	2,377	2,429
South	74	67	44	53	56	64	60
Total U.S.	2,654	3,087	2,053	2,316	2,384	2,441	2,489

Table 2. -(Continued) Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors in consumer size packages (Revised) (1,000 hundredweight)

Region	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1949-54 average
BEET SUGAR							
Fourth quarter							
No.Central & West	1,645	1,314	1,653	1,093	1,561	1,999	1,544
South	33	30	40	33	43	53	39
Total U.S.	1,678	1,344	1,693	1,126	1,604	2,052	1,583
Calendar year							
No.Central & West	7,118	7,742	7,505	7,113	7,157	8,103	7,456
South	215	191	208 1/	177	188	215	199
Total U.S.	7,333	7,933	7,713	7,290	7,345	8,318	7,655
TOTAL CANE & BEET							
First quarter							
New England	770	816	735	827	793	843	797
Middle Atlantic	2,200	2,381	2,309	2,403	2,472	2,406	2,362
No.Central & West	5,019	5,020	4,790	6,228	5,471	4,969	5,250
South	3,902	3,771	3,299	3,849	3,813	3,920	3,759
Total U.S.	11,891	11,998	11,133	13,307	12,549	12,138	12,168
Second quarter							
New England	778	809	793	726	704	638	741
Middle Atlantic	2,516	2,732	2,561	2,589	2,178	2,070	2,441
No.Central & West	5,671	6,761	7,135	5,788	5,022	5,993	6,062
South	4,807	5,486	4,969	4,534	3,245	4,154	4,532
Total U.S.	13,772	15,788	15,458	13,637	11,149	12,855	13,776
Third quarter							
New England	960	1,260	703	788	863	847	904
Middle Atlantic	3,027	3,876	2,286	2,588	2,981	2,987	2,958
No.Central & West	8,088	8,903	4,999	6,849	7,046	7,095	7,162
South	5,596	5,230	4,053	4,137	4,907	5,336	4,877
Total U.S.	17,671	19,269	12,041	14,362	15,797	16,265	15,901
Fourth quarter							
New England	777	756	811	802	791	795	789
Middle Atlantic	2,317	2,097	2,375	2,388	2,378	2,373	2,321
No.Central & West	4,277	4,497	5,188	4,409	5,047	6,222	4,940
South	3,251	3,119	3,589	3,291	3,435	4,236	3,487
Total U.S.	10,622	10,469	11,963	10,890	11,651	13,626	11,537
Calendar year							
New England	3,285	3,641	3,042	3,143	3,151	3,123	3,231
Middle Atlantic	10,061	11,086	9,531	9,968	10,009	9,836	10,082
No.Central & West	23,054	25,181	22,112	23,274	22,586	24,279	23,414
South	17,556	17,606	15,910	15,811	15,400	17,646	16,655
Total U.S.	53,956	57,514	50,595	52,196	51,146	54,884	53,382

1/ 3,000 bags delivered to Middle Atlantic included in South

regions. Refiners of cane sugar, whose customers are located in all the States and the District of Columbia, made 42 percent of their deliveries in consumer-size packages; importers of direct-consumption sugar, 4.6 percent of theirs. Most of the imported direct-consumption sugar was delivered to consumers along the Atlantic seaboard. The proportion of deliveries in consumer-size packages made by importers, although still small, trended sharply upward as importers improved their marketing service. It increased from 2.7 percent in 1949 to 8.3 percent in 1954. This upward trend from a very low base is in contrast to the experience of the principal suppliers, i.e., beet processors and cane sugar refiners. Beet sugar processors' deliveries in consumer-size packages tended downward at the rate of approximately 0.4 percentage point annually and decreased from about 26.4 percent in 1949 to 22.4 percent in 1953, while cane sugar refiners' deliveries in consumer-size packages tended downward at about 0.9 percentage point and decreased from 45.2 percent in 1949 to 38.3 percent in 1953. The former recovered to 24.7 percent and the latter to 42.5 percent, respectively, in the unusual year of 1954.

Seasonal pattern of consumer-size package deliveries

The seasonal pattern of deliveries of sugar in consumer-size packages is indicated in Table 3. For the six years, 1949-54, 30 percent of all such deliveries were made in the third quarter of the year and 26 percent in the second quarter, a total of 56 percent for the two quarters. These periods of high deliveries reflect mainly sugar used for home canning. Beet sugar deliveries increased more during the third quarter than did cane sugar, which probably indicates that home canning is more prevalent in the regions of heavy beet sugar deliveries than in other parts of the country. The practice of larger than average purchases of sugar in consumer-size packages during the second and third quarters diminished somewhat during the 1949-54 period. In the two years, 1949-50, 60 percent of the annual totals were delivered during the second and third quarters, but by 1953-54, this percentage had decreased to 53. Presumably this reflects the decline of home canning. Fourth quarter deliveries increased from about 18 percent to 24 percent, while the proportion of the first quarter in the annual total remained about the same, 23 percent.

When considered by regions (Table 4), deliveries in the New England and Middle Atlantic regions ranged from 23 to 25 percent of annual totals during three quarters of the year; only in the third

Table 3. -Percentage of calendar year deliveries of consumer size packages of sugar by quarters 1949-1954

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
		CANE SUGAR		
1949	23	26	32	19
1950	21	28	33	18
1951	22	31	23	24
1952	25	26	27	22
1953	25	22	30	23
1954	22	23	30	25
Av. 1949-50	23	26	29	22
		BEET SUGAR		
1949	19	22	36	23
1950	19	25	39	17
1951	22	29	27	22
1952	29	24	32	15
1953	23	22	33	22
1954	21	25	29	25
Av. 1949-54	22	25	32	21
		CANE AND BEET SUGAR		
1949	22	25	33	20
1950	21	27	34	18
1951	22	30	24	24
1952	25	26	28	21
1953	24	22	31	23
1954	22	23	30	25
Av. 1949-54	23	26	30	21

Table 4. -Regional deliveries of consumer size packages of sugar as a percentage of calendar year deliveries by quarters based on 1949-54 average deliveries

	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter
		CANE SUGAR		
New England	25	23	28	24
Middle Atlantic	24	24	29	23
No.Central & West	23	26	30	21
South	23	27	29	21
Average	23	26	29	22
		BEET SUGAR		
No.Central & West	22	25	32	21
South	25	26	30	19
Average	22	25	32	21
		CANE AND BEET SUGAR		
New England	25	23	28	24
Middle Atlantic	24	24	29	23
No.Central & West	22	26	31	21
South	23	27	29	21
Average	23	26	30	21

quarter were they about 28 percent or about one-sixth more than in the other quarters. As would be expected, the averages for the North Central and Western regions and for the Southern region show a lower than average percentage of annual deliveries during the first and fourth quarters and a higher than average percentage during the second and third quarters. Because of the earlier season for canning, the Southern region had a higher percentage of its annual sugar deliveries during the second quarter than any other region; the North Central and Western regions had a higher percentage during the third quarter. Beet sugar deliveries in the North Central and Western regions were 32 percent of the annual total during the third quarter as compared with only 21 and 22 percent in the fall and winter quarters.

Per capita deliveries

Per capita deliveries of cane and beet sugar in consumer-size packages are shown for the years 1949-54 in Table 5. The average per capita distribution of beet and cane sugar combined was highest in the North Central and Western regions and lowest in the more industrialized Middle Atlantic region. Deliveries of sugar in consumer-size packages in the Southern region rank third among the regions. Due to the Korean incident, per capita deliveries rose to 38.0 pounds in 1950 from 36.3 pounds in 1949. In 1951, deliveries declined sharply to 33.0 pounds per capita and stayed within about 1 pound of this level through 1954 when they amounted to 34.1 pounds.

SUGAR ACT OF 1948 - ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

Date announced	Administrative action
July 7, 1955	Minimum Wage Rates Determination for Florida Sugarcane Field Workers. The minimum wage rates apply for production,

Table 5.-Per capita deliveries of cane and beet sugar in consumer size packages by regions, 1949-1954 1/
(pounds refined)

Region	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	Average 1949-54
				CANE SUGAR			
New England	35.0	39.0	32.5	33.2	32.5	31.7	34.0
Middle Atlantic	33.3	36.7	31.3	32.4	32.3	31.3	32.9
No.Central & West	25.2	27.1	22.3	24.2	22.7	23.2	24.1
South	37.7	36.8	32.6	32.1	30.7	34.7	34.1
Average	31.4	32.8	28.0	28.8	27.7	28.9	29.6
				BEET SUGAR			
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Middle Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No.Central & West	11.3	12.1	11.5	10.6	10.5	11.7	11.3
South	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Average	4.9	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.9
				TOTAL CANE AND BEET SUGAR			
New England	35.0	39.0	32.5	33.2	32.5	31.7	34.0
Middle Atlantic	33.3	36.7	31.3	32.4	32.3	31.3	32.9
No.Central & West	36.5	39.2	33.8	34.8	33.2	34.9	35.4
South	38.2	37.2	33.0	32.5	31.1	35.1	34.5
Average	36.3	38.0	33.0	33.5	32.3	34.1	34.5

1/ Population excludes armed forces overseas. Consumer size packages are those less than 100 pounds.

Date announced	Administrative action (continued)
July 7, 1955	cultivation, and harvesting workers during the period from July 1, 1955, through June 30, 1956. These rates and other provisions of this determination are the same as for the 1954-55 period, except that the reduced rate for workers 14 to 16 years of age has been eliminated.
July 12, 1955	Public Hearing on Wages and Prices for Louisiana Sugarcane Crop. Testimony will be received on (1) wages for harvesting 1955 crop sugarcane; (2) wages for production and cultivation of sugarcane during 1956; and (3) prices for the 1955 crop of sugarcane. The hearing will begin at 10:00 a.m., July 29, 1955, in the High School Gymnasium, Thibodaux, Louisiana.
July 18, 1955	A proposed order to establish marketing allotments for processors of 1955 quota Mainland Cane Sugar Area. The proposed order would replace preliminary allotments to processors announced December 27, 1954. Interested persons may file exceptions to the proposed order with the Hearing Clerk, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., through August 5, 1955.
July 22, 1955	Sugar quotas for 1955 increased 100,000 tons. This increase brings to 8,300,000 short tons, raw value, the continental United States total sugar quota for 1955. The increase becomes effective July 27, 1955.

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUE
HIGHLIGHTS

1. June deliveries of sugar for United States consumption, 821,000 short tons (preliminary), up 14,000 tons, 1.7 percent from June 1954; cumulatively, first six months 1955 deliveries, 3,965,000 tons, up 46,000 tons, 1.2 percent from corresponding period of 1954. For first half-year 1955 as compared with 1954, beet processors' total deliveries, 881,000 tons, up 69,000 tons, 8.5 percent, and importers of direct-consumption sugar, 329,000 tons, up 40,000 tons, 13.8 percent. Refiners' total deliveries, 2,741,000 tons, were down 34,000 tons, 1.2 percent, and mainland sugarcane mills' deliveries, 37,000 tons, were down 23,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks, July 2, 1955, 1,322,000 short tons (preliminary), down 290,000 tons from May 31, 1955, and 120,000 tons from June 30, 1954. Last year, the decrease from the end of May to the end of June was 132,000 tons. Beet processors' stocks were about 109,000 tons larger than a year ago, but 164,000 tons smaller than a month ago. Refiners' stocks were down 202,000 tons and 111,000 tons, respectively.

3. Charges to quotas during January-June 1955, 4,227,000 tons, 2.9 percent less than during the same period of 1954. The largest decreases were registered in receipts from Cuba and Hawaii, 224,000 tons, 13.1 percent, and 40,000 tons, 9.7 percent, respectively. Through June, receipts from Puerto Rico and the Philippines were each about 8,000 tons, 1.4 percent, less than last year. Charges to quotas of the domestic beet area were larger by 56,000 tons, 6.8 percent, of the mainland cane area by 87,000 tons, 43.9 percent, and of the "full duty" countries by 11,000 tons, 20.9 percent.

4. Deliveries of sugar were larger during May 1955 in each geographic region than in the preceding month; however, only in the Southern region with an increase of 527,000 hundredweight was the increase from April to May larger this year than last. As compared with the same month in 1954, May 1955 deliveries in all regions ranged upward from 64,000 hundredweight, 4.1 percent, in the Western region to 491,000 hundredweight, 13.7 percent, in the Southern region, except the North Central region in which deliveries were down 28,000 hundredweight, 0.7 percent.

Table 6.-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii during January-May 1955 and 1954

	1955	1954
	(short tons, raw value)	
Continental United States		
Refiners' raw	395	489
Refiners' refined	2,194,833	2,224,346
Beet processors	678,986	633,822
Importers' direct-consumption	256,334	215,079
Mainland cane mills' direct-consumption	35,321	52,012
Total	3,165,869	3,125,748
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc.	21,822	13,455
For continental consumption*	3,144,047	3,112,293
Puerto Rico	34,764	36,851
Hawaii	16,472	15,663

*Includes deliveries for United States military forces at home and abroad.

Table 7.-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, May 31, 1955 and 1954

	1955	1954
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	317,487	386,487
Refiners' refined	287,054	328,559
Beet processors	867,340	716,072
Importers' direct-consumption	87,933	89,116
Mainland cane mills	52,208	54,091
Total	1,612,022	1,574,325

Table 8.-Raw sugar: Refiners' stocks, receipts and meltings January-May, 1955 *

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	249,561
Receipts	2,394,960
Meltings	2,326,639
Deliveries for direct consumption	395
Stocks, May 31, 1955	317,487

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-74 from cane refiners.
*For receipts by source of supply, see Table 12.

Table 9.-Refined sugar: Refiners' and beet processors' stocks, production and deliveries, January-May 1955

	Cane sugar	Beet sugar
	(short tons,	raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	187,231	1,305,741
Production	2,294,395	238,725
Purchased from primary distributors	5,161	2,641
Deliveries to primary distributors	4,900	781
Deliveries (all other)	2,194,833	678,986
Stocks, May 31, 1955	287,054	867,340

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-74 and SU-70 from cane sugar refiners and beet sugar processors, respectively.

Table 10-Direct-consumption sugar: Importers' stocks, receipts and deliveries - January-May 1955 1/

	(short tons, raw value)
Stocks, January 1, 1955	23,310
Receipts from off shore	320,859
Receipts from other primary distributors	6,342
Deliveries to other primary distributors	6,244
Deliveries (all other)	256,334
Stocks, May 31, 1955	87,933

1/ For receipt by source of supply, see Table 12.

Source: Compiled from reports on Form SU-75 from importers of direct-consumption sugar.

Table 11-Mainland sugarcane mills' stocks, production and deliveries of sugar, January-May, 1955

	(short tons, raw value)	
Stocks, January 1, 1955		162,958
Production		96,774
Deliveries:		
For further processing	172,203	
For direct consumption	35,321	
Total		207,524
Stocks, May 31, 1955		52,208

Source: Compiled from reports submitted by mainland sugarcane processors and processor-refiners.

Table 12-Refiners and importers: Receipts by source of supply January-May 1955

Source of supply	Refiners (raw sugar)	Importers (DC sugar)
	(short tons, raw value)	
Cuba	1,123,177	211,238
Hawaii	301,681	10,083
Mainland cane area	177,448	-
Philippines, Republic of the	429,539	1,781
Puerto Rico	353,934	61,643
Virgin Islands	1,989	-
Other countries	6,074	36,114
Not identifiable	1,118 1/	-
Total	2,394,960	320,859

1/ 1,085 tons of which are damaged refined

Table 13-Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, June and January-June, 1955 and 1954

	1955 1/		1954	
	June	Jan-June	June	Jan.-June
	(short tons, raw value)			
Refiners	545,612	2,740,840	550,350	2,775,185
Beet processors	202,455	881,441	177,921	811,743
Importers	72,355	328,689	73,553	288,632
Mainland sugarcane mills	1,853	37,174	7,488	59,500
Total	822,275	3,988,144	809,312	3,935,060
Deliveries for export, livestock feed, etc	1,734	23,556	2,136	15,591
For continental consumption 2/	820,541	3,964,588	807,176	3,919,469

1/ Preliminary
2/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad

Table 14-Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States July 2, 1955 and June 30, 1954

	1955 1/	1954
	(short tons, raw value)	
Refiners' raw	260,501	371,299
Refiners' refined	233,782	324,846
Beet processors	703,068	593,968
Importers	72,219	106,608
Mainland sugarcane mills	52,000 2/	45,651
Total	1,321,570	1,442,372

1/ Preliminary
2/ Not available; estimated

Table 15.-Status of 1955 Sugar Quotas as of June 30, 1955

Areas	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 1/ Total	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 1/ Direct consumption from offshore areas 2/	Unfilled balance Total	Unfilled balance Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic beet	1,800,000		879,723 3/		920,277	
Mainland cane	500,000		285,602 3/		214,398	
Hawaii	1,052,000		378,313	15,674	673,687	13,942
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		541,992	84,478	538,008	41,555
Virgin Islands	12,000		4,004		7,996	
Republic of the Philippines	977,000		583,289	2,294	393,711	57,626
Cuba	2,667,840	1299	1,492,463	244,116	1,176,676	130,904
Other Foreign countries (See Below)	111,160	217	61,421	37,788	49,956	6
Total	8,200,000	1516	4,226,807	384,350	3,974,709	244,033
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	27,605	74	24,794	8,372	2,885	)
El Salvador	4,136	0	0	0	4,136	)
Haiti	2,671	0	0	0	2,671	)
Mexico	11,445	4	11,334	9,189	115	) 6
Nicaragua	7,823	0	7,815	7,815	8	)
Peru	51,922	139	11,920	6,854	40,141	)
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,558	0	5,558 4/	5,558	0 5/	)
Total	111,160	217	61,421	37,788	49,956	

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	Quota	Charge to quota	Unfilled balance
	(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)		
Cuba	7,970,558	7,691,779	278,779
Dominican Republic	830,894	4,127	826,767
British West Indies	300,000		300,000

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic Beet and Mainland Cane sugar marketed through June 30, 1955; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through June 30, 1955, as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by July 13, 1955; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of June 30, 1955.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption: Cuba, 8,106; Philippines, 124; Puerto Rico, 79.

3/ Partly estimated.

4/ Belgium, 229; China (Formosa), 1109; Costa Rica, 939; Denmark,1112; Hong Kong,11; Netherlands,1112; Panama, 1046; total 5558. The above countries entered 10 tons each under Section 212 in addition to amounts shown. Also entered under Section 212 were 2 tons from Canada; 9 tons from Colombia and 10 tons each from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

5/ Application being held pending availability of quota comprise; China (Formosa), 1259, Colombia, 2584; Costa Rica, 1216; Denmark, 42; Hong Kong, 46; Netherlands, 935; total 6082.

6/ 11,702 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Sec. 212.

Table 16.--Comparison of charges to quotas and offsets to drawback of duty
January - June 1955 and 1954

(short tons, raw value and percentages)

Area	1955 1/	1954 2/	Increase		Decrease	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Tons	Percent
Domestic beet	879,723	823,969	55,754	6.8		
Mainland cane	285,602 3/	198,502 4/	87,100	43.9		
Hawaii	378,313	418,784			40,471	9.7
Puerto Rico	541,992	549,770			7,778	1.4
Virgin Islands	4,004	2,255	1,749	78.6		
Republic of the Philippines	583,289	591,350			8,061	1.4
Cuba	1,492,463	1,716,762			224,299	13.1
Other foreign countries (see below)	61,421	50,813	10,608	20.9		
Total	4,226,807	4,352,205			125,398	2.9
Foreign countries other than Cuba and Republic of the Philippines						
Dominican Republic	24,794	20,043				
El Salvador	0	0				
Haiti	0	2,682				
Mexico	11,334	11,570				
Nicaragua	7,815	7,824				
Peru	11,920	3,130				
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,558	5,564				
Total	61,421	50,813				

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	(wine gallons of 72 percent total sugar content)					
Cuba	7,691,779	6,429,219	1,262,560	19.6		
Dominican Republic	4,127	0	4,127			
British West Indies	0	0				

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic Beet and Mainland Cane sugar marketed through June 30, 1955; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through June 30, 1955, as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by July 13, 1955; and (c) direct-consumption sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of June 30, 1955.

2/ Charges to quota made upon marketings, entry, or certification for entry.

3/ Partly estimated

4/ Revised

Table 17.-Status of 1955 Sugar Quotas as of July 13, 1955

Area	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 1/: Total	Charge to quota & offset to draw-back of duty 1/: Direct consumption from offshore areas 2/	Unfilled balance: Total	Unfilled balance: Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas
	Short tons, raw value					
Domestic Beet	1,800,000		938,742 3/		861,258	
Mainland Cane	500,000		289,151 3/		210,849	
Hawaii	1,052,000		380,111	17,472	671,889	12,144
Puerto Rico	1,080,000		577,213	95,012	502,787	31,021
Virgin Islands	12,000		6,020		5,980	
Republic of the Philippines	977,000	1299	614,628	3,002	362,372	56,918
Cuba	2,667,840		1,553,886	249,654	1,115,253	125,366
Other Foreign Countries (See below)	111,160	217	72,122	37,794	39,255	
Total	8,200,000	1516	4,431,873	402,934	3,769,643	225,449

Foreign Countries other than Cuba and the Republic of the Philippines	Quota	Credit for draw-back of duty	Total	Direct consumption from offshore areas	Unfilled balance: Total	Within direct consumption limits for offshore areas
Dominican Republic	27,606	74	24,794	8,372	2,885	0
El Salvador	4,136	0	0	0	4,136	
Haiti	2,671	0	0	0	2,671	
Mexico	11,445	4	11,340	9,195	109	
Nicaragua	7,823	0	7,815	7,815	8	
Peru	51,922	139	22,615	6,854	29,446	
Unspecified countries (those without individual prorations)	5,558		5,558 4/	5,558	5/	
Total	111,160	217	72,122	37,794	39,255	

LIQUID SUGAR 6/

Area	Quota		Charge: Total		Unfilled balance: Total	
	Wine gallons of 72 per cent total sugar content					
Cuba	7,970,558		7,691,779		278,779	
Dominican Republic	830,894		4,127		826,767	
British West Indies	300,000				300,000	

1/ These data include the following: (a) Domestic Beet and Mainland Cane Sugar reported as marketed through June 30, 1955 and estimated marketings between July 1-13, 1955; (b) raw sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from the Republic of the Philippines and Cuba entered through July 13, 1955, as shown by quota clearance papers received in the Sugar Division by July 13, 1955; and (c) direct consumption sugar from Hawaii, and all sugar from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and "other foreign countries" entered or certified for entry as of July 13, 1955.

2/ Includes raw sugar for direct-consumption: Cuba 8,115; Philippines 136; Puerto Rico 88.

3/ Partly estimated

4/ Belgium, 229; China (Formosa), 1109; Costa Rica, 939; Denmark, 1112; Hong Kong, 11; Netherlands, 1112; Panama, 1046; total 5558. The above countries entered 10 tons each under Section 212 in addition to amounts shown. Also entered under Section 212 were 2 tons from Canada; 9 tons from Colombia and 10 tons each from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom.

5/ Applications being held pending availability of quota comprise; China (Formosa), 1259; Colombia, 2584; Costa Rica, 1216; Denmark, 42; Hong Kong, 46; Netherlands, 935; Total, 6082.

6/ 12,502 gallons entered by United Kingdom under Section 212.

Table 18—Deliveries of sugar by primary distributors by states, May, 1955

State	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct-consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
	100-pound bags, refined equivalent				
New England					
Connecticut	90,652		4,970	600	96,222
Maine	54,511		570		55,081
Massachusetts	379,488		24,026		403,514
New Hampshire	28,396		390		28,786
Rhode Island	42,561		2,390		44,951
Vermont	15,885		4,000		19,885
Total	611,493		36,346	600	648,439
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	501,492		78,588		580,080
New York	1,239,300	3,678	163,926		1,406,904
Pennsylvania	788,700		198,693	28	987,421
Total	2,529,492	3,678	441,207	28	2,974,405
North Central					
Illinois	460,645	603,900	46,430	37,411	1,175,386
Indiana	243,796	88,860	5,300		337,956
Iowa	45,591	114,687		600	160,878
Kansas	34,750	80,905			115,655
Michigan	194,212	167,645	58,279	800	420,936
Minnesota	39,297	151,057			190,354
Missouri	177,796	129,658		350	307,804
Nebraska	27,150	109,755			136,905
North Dakota	3,017	18,051			21,068
Ohio	552,674	29,481	62,898	499	645,552
South Dakota	3,069	47,652			50,721
Wisconsin	133,074	148,717			281,791
Total	1,915,071	1,717,368	172,907	39,660	3,845,006
Southern					
Alabama	194,591				194,591
Arkansas	103,669	9,400			113,069
Delaware	14,398				14,398
Dist.of Columbia	42,771		4,235		47,006
Florida	90,892		122,023	7,935	220,850
Georgia	374,610		159,451		534,061
Kentucky	207,657	5,000	5,071		217,728
Louisiana	327,021			3,490	330,511
Maryland	273,445		81,489		354,934
Mississippi	142,977			700	143,677
North Carolina	246,929		91,915		338,844
Oklahoma	72,862	30,987			103,849
South Carolina	145,450		13,380		158,830
Tennessee	300,026		8,900		308,926
Texas	489,644	115,936	58,734	210	664,524
Virginia	174,776		59,741	3	234,520
West Virginia	82,018		12,479		94,497
Total	3,283,736	161,323	617,418	12,338	4,074,815
Western					
Arizona	25,281	16,078			41,359
California	475,793	585,958	1,253		1,063,004
Colorado	6,394	75,573	48		82,015
Idaho	2,181	22,103			24,284
Montana	1,391	24,788			26,179
Nevada	5,061	2,603			7,664
New Mexico	8,300	16,450			24,750
Oregon	52,609	64,635	5,072		122,316
Utah	5,076	36,953			42,029
Washington	45,278	101,829	18,691		165,798
Wyoming	1,192	8,256			9,448
Total	628,556	955,226	25,064		1,608,846
GRAND TOTAL	8,968,348	2,837,595	1,292,942	52,626	13,151,511

Table 19.- Sugar Prices, raw and refined

Year and Month	RAW			REFINED			
				WHOLESALE			RETAIL
	N.Y. Duty Paid	World (f.a.s. Cuba)	Premium N.Y. Duty Paid 1/	Cane, N.Y. Gross with tax	Beet, Eastern Gross with tax	Beet, Chicago West Gross with tax	Average for 46 Cities
	CENTS PER POUND						
1953							
January	6.04	3.55	1.64	8.58	8.43	8.27	10.58
February	6.16	3.52	1.79	8.50	8.40	8.25	10.50
March	6.33	3.27	2.18	8.65	8.55	8.40	10.48
April	6.38	3.38	2.07	8.75	8.65	8.50	10.52
May	6.35	3.65	1.81	8.75	8.65	8.50	10.54
June	6.37	3.62	1.90	8.75	8.65	8.50	10.56
July	6.41	3.60	1.96	8.79	8.65	8.54	10.58
August	6.40	3.53	2.04	8.85	8.65	8.60	10.60
September	6.41	3.29	2.31	8.85	8.65	8.60	10.62
October	6.40	3.15	2.42	8.85	8.65	8.60	10.64
November	6.15	3.10	2.20	8.69	8.42	8.21	10.60
December	6.05	3.27	1.88	8.65	8.35	8.10	10.52
Average	6.29	3.41	2.02	8.72	8.56	8.42	10.56
1954							
January	6.04	3.30	1.85	8.65	8.35	8.10	10.52
February	6.06	3.39	1.79	8.65	8.35	8.27	10.52
March	6.18	3.28	2.01	8.73	8.49	8.38	10.52
April	6.19	3.36	1.92	8.80	8.60	8.45	10.50
May	6.10	3.32	1.90	8.80	8.60	8.45	10.54
June	6.15	3.27	2.01	8.80	8.60	8.45	10.54
July	6.19	3.13	2.19	8.80	8.60	8.45	10.54
August	6.09	3.18	2.05	8.80	8.60	8.45	10.54
September	5.98	3.21	1.93	8.70	8.50	8.36	10.54
October	5.96	3.25	1.86	8.65	8.45	8.30	10.48
November	6.15	3.26	1.99	8.65	8.45	8.30	10.46
December	5.96	3.19	1.83	8.65	8.45	8.30	10.46
Average	6.09	3.26	1.95	8.72	8.50	8.35	10.51
1955							
January	5.96	3.17	1.84	8.65	8.45	8.30	10.46
February	5.94	3.17	1.83	8.62	8.42	8.30	10.46
March	5.84	3.22	1.69	8.55	8.35	8.30	10.44
April	5.82	3.31	1.61	8.55	8.35	8.30	10.42
May	5.95	3.38	1.67	8.55	8.35	8.30	10.42
June	6.02	3.26	1.85	8.55	8.35	8.30	
July							
August							
September							
October							
November							
December							
Average							

1/ Raw sugar price, duty paid New York, less duty, freight, and insurance from Cuba to New York, and less World price f.a.s. Cuba.

Source: Compiled in Sugar Division, CSS, U.S. Department of Agriculture from trade sources.